WISW YORK UNITALD, PERDAY APRIL OF THA PERSON SERVICE

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

PROPRIETOR.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FRENCH THEATRE.-LA BELLE HELENE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- THE WHITE FAWN. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 18th street,-

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—FRENCH SPY-IRISH MAN'S HOME-PHENOMENON IN A SMOCK FROCK. BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.-FAIRY CIRCLE-CUSTOM OF THE COUNTRY.

NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel. OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway .- HUMPTY DUMPTY

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.-GYMNASTICS, THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway. -BALLET, FAROR,

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway. -Songs,

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway. - ETHIO PIAN ENTERTAINMENTS, SINGING, DANCING, &c. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery .- COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &c.

THEATRE OF THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB, Twenty-third street. The SERIOUS FAMILY, &c.

STEINWAY HALL .- CHARLES DIORENS' READINGS. IRVING HALL, Irving place.—GRAND COMPLIMENTARY

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.-HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn,-I'THIOPIAN MINSTRELSEY-FOLLIES OF A NIGHT.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE .- Mus. Frances A. Kemble's HALL, 954 and 956 Broadway .- PANORAMA OF THE WAR. NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.-

TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Friday, April 17, 1868.

THE MEWS.

IMPEACHMENT.

On the opening of the High Court vesterday Mr. Summer offered an order that all evidence not irrele yant or trivial be admitted and its value decided in the final deliberations of the court. It was taid on the table by a mixed vote of Mr. Stanbery was still absent, but counsel through Mr. Evarts expressed a readiness to proceed. Some further documentary evidence was offered and Walter S. Cox, a lawye who defended General Thomas, was placed upon the stand to prove that the President had employed him in the case for the purpose of precoring a judicia decision on the Civil Tenure bill by a qua-The usual objection was made Manager Butler, but the Senate and Chief Justice ruled that the evidence was admissible. R. T. Merrick, a Washington lawyer, also counsel for General Thomas, was examined on the same subject Another witness was examined, and then Mr. Evarts suggested an adjournment, to which Mr. Butley made objection. Attempts were made by several Senators to change the hour of assembling to an earlier one in the morning, but objection was made,

and the adjournment took place.
In the flouse the question of printing Manager Butler's opening speech was again taken up, Ma Garfield moving that it and the resolution to prin Judge Cartie' speech be referred to the committee. required to make up a quorum, and the House ad-

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, numerous bills not of general importance were passed. The Eric Radrond mon a solutionte legalizing the guarantee by the company of bonds and conpons of any rais road necessary to secure the continuous broad guage to Chicago, Pending its consideration the Senate adjourned. Previously, however, bills for a nautical school in New York, to create a fire mar shal and deputy fire marshal in the Metropolitan district, for the better regulation of firemen in Brook lyn, and numerous others of an unimportant character were advanced to a third reading.

New York Central Enderground Railroad ball were passed, the latter by one handred and seven to The bill appropriating \$3,000 per mile in aid of New York railroads was considered in Committee of the Whole, and a motion to order it to a third reading was lost. Bills for widening West street and to onen Masneth avenue. Broookivu, were n dered to a third reading. A bill providing for the support of New York county by tax was reported. The bills relative to convict labor in the States pris ons and to increase the salaries of members of the Metropolitan Fire Department were passed.

EUROPE.

By special cable telegram from London we learn that General Napler reports to the British government a steady advance of his army, in force and good order, towards Magdala, King Theodorus was be coming "unensy." A rumor prevailed in London to the effect that the captives had been liberated and the war ended. The Oneen's troops were in excellent

The news report by the cable is dated vesterday evening, April 18,

The Prince of Wales appeared on an Irish race course near Dublin, and was well received by a large concourse of people. Mr. Featherstonbanch an Irish magistrate of great wealth and large estates, was assassinated in the county Westmeath. Six promipent Femans embarked for New York, Baron Budberg, Russian Minister in Paris, was seriously wounder in a duel with his predecessor in office, near Maniel The Gladstone liberals held an enthusiastic meeting in London. Earl Russell presided. It was resolved that Disruell's retention of office after the vote of the House of Commons was unconstitutional, and he was called on to resign. The city of Bologna, Italy, was the scene of violent trade and labor riots, but quiet has been restored.

Consols 2534. Five-twenties 70% in London and 75% in Frankfort.

Cotton dull at a decline, with middling uplands a 12%d. Breadstuffs unchanged. Provisions steady. Produce firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We have special telegrams from Nassau, Cuba and Honduras. The New Providence Legislature had no journed after refusing the annual supplies to Govern Rawson, and violent proceedings had taken place. An election for the new Legislature was going on, whit and black voting against one another. The news from the other points is not of much interest.

Advices from the Sandwich Islands state that the Japanese ram Stonewall had arrived at Honolulu and rtesies had been exchanged between the officers and Queen Emma. The volcano Mauna Loa was again in eruption. The Legislature was to conven on the 18th of April. The steamer Lackawanna had returned to Honololu, owing to repeated troubles be-

Despatches received from Little Rock, Arkansas, state that the Legislature yesterday elected B. F. Rice and Alexander McDonald to be United States

General Meade has decided that members of the

Georgia Legislature must take the test cath. The trial of Joseph and Josephine Brown for the murder of their little daughter, Angle, was concluded in Hudson yesterday, and the case, after the summing up of counsel for the defence and Attorney General Champlain for the prosecution, was given to

The contempt proceedings against the directors of the Eric Ranway Company were to have been at an brought on before Judge Barnard yesterday, but

were further adjourned until Monday next, Mr. Robert H. Rodda, bookkeeper in the office of the Grank Trunk Ballway Company on Broadway,

gas residence mercanes on chairs a second to negro status, with the active assistance

his dwelling, No. 175 East Porty-ninth street, which was discovered on fire in three places at two o'clock yesterday morning. A partial examination, conducted by Fire Marshal Baker, was had before Jus tice Kelly, at the Yorkville Police Court, and the accused was released from custody on \$2,000 bail.

The case of Hatch, &c., against the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company was argued yesterday before the Supreme Court, General Term, on appeal from the order of Mr. Justice Cardozo, de nying a motion for the removal of the cause for trial to the United States Circuit Court. Decision re-

In the United States District Court in Admiralty yesterday, Judge Blatchford presiding, the case of the Baron de Lerremento vs. the steam ferryboat Baltic This is a collision case, in which it is alleged the Baltic ran into the Palmer, inflicting damages, for the recovery of which the plaintiff now sues. In the collision case of the owners of the steamboat Only Son vs. John Whitman the court ordered judgment against the libellant in default of

The following named persons were vesterday sentenced in the Court of General Sessions by Recorder Hackett:-Mary Pickett and Louisa Farns, shoplifters, four years and four five years respectively in the months and State Prison; John Wilson, larceny, five years imprisonment; William Johnson, grand larceny, one year in State Prison; John Kevey and Thomas Col lins, grand largeny, Penitentiary for six months. In the case of Lina Stern, accused of grand larceny and pleaded guilty, sentence was postponed. Mary Shyen, charged with stealing a gold watch and

chain, was acquitted. The popular steamship City of Paris, Captain James Kennedy, of the Inman line, will leave pier 45 North river at one P. M. to-morrow (Saturday), for Queenstown and Liverpool. The European mails will close

at the Post Office at twelve M., 18th inst. The National line steamship Pennsylvania, Captain Hall, will leave pier 47 North river at noon to-mor row (Saturday), for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown

to land passengers, &c. The popular steamship Saragossa, Captain M. B Crowell, will sail from pler 14 East river, foot of Wall street, on Saturday, the 18th inst., at three o'clock in the afternoon, for Charleston, S. C., connecting with steamers for Florida ports and with all points in the interior.

The panic in the stock market made further progress yesterday. Government securities were, however, firm. Gold closed at 138%.

The Impeachment and Removal of Andrew Johnson as a Presidential Game.

It has been charged by the enemies of Andrew Johnson that on taking the oath as President of the United States, April 15, 1865, he became a candidate for another term: for that otherwise, with the rebel States left broken up by the war and with over seven months intervening to the regular meeting of Congress, his first official act would have been to call an extra session of the two houses to relieve him of the labors, difficulties and responsibilities of Southern reconstruction.

Starting from this point of departure, let us see what is the radical theory of Johnson's aberrations from the true faith down to his imneachment: for thus we shall unquestionably reach the predominant radical necessity for his removal. His original calculations, it has been alleged, were these:-That in getting the subjugated rebel States, in the absence of Congress, reconstructed on the basis of the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, any little irregularities or concessions prejudicial to the black race would be overlooked by the two houses on coming together, in view of the paramount object of Southern restoration; that thus, having all the glory of this achievement, the votes of these eleven restored Southern States would be his, in Congress and out of Congress, for another term, against all contingencies; and that with this nucleus to build upon he could manage his re-election in 1868 as the republican or democratic candidate. It is next charged that, failing to obtain (December, 1865) a recognition from Congress of his members elect from the rebel States, and discovering that the dominant radicals of the two houses were dead set against his whole policy of restoration, he resolved to fight Congress and to make it the interest of the democratic party not only to support his policy, but to adopt him as their Presidential candidate for The Philadelphia National Johnsonian Con-

servative Convention of 1866, it is next charged. was intended to effect a fusion between the Northern democracy and the administration on the basis of Mr. Johnson's Southern policy against the policy of Congress as defined in the constitutional amendment known as Article XIV. But the bad luck of that Chicago pilgrimage of September of the same year, and the misfortunes to the administration of the Memphis and New Orleans massacres, and the popularity of that constitutional amendment, carried the country overwhelmingly for Congress from Maine to California. From this point, it is charged, the policy of Mr. Johnson was narrowed down to obstructions and embarrassments looking to the Supreme Court against Congress, and still keeping his eye upon the democratic party as the Presidential candidate. Thus proceeding, step by step, against the reconstruction schemes of Congress, it is conjectured that from the radical defeats in the elections of 1867, and from the failure of two attempts at impeachment, he was at length emboldened to risk the experiment of Stanton's removal from the War Office in the teeth of

the Tenure of Office law. Now, assuming all this to be true (and so far as the inspirations of radical hostility to Johnson are concerned it is all true), what follows? Only this, that the conflict between Johnson and Congress since December, 1865, has been a conflict for the Presidential succession. Johnson, falling back on his constitutional rights, has been laboring to break down the radical faction, and they have been laboring all this time to get rid of Johnson. They have him on trial, and upon a case contrived to catch him, and his removal, in their game for the Presidency, has become a party necessity. His "high crimes and misdemeanors" are no higher than, if as high as, those committed against the dominant party in Congress by President Tyler; but had there been a whig majority exceeding a two-thirds vote in the Senate in 1812-3 Tyler would have been removed under the indictment of Botts. It is this accidental radical two-thirds vote in the Senate that makes all the difference in the case of Johnson. His trial is a party trial. The democracy are a unit in his defence, because they see that his acquittal will not only be according to justice, but will be the condemnation of his accusers; the radicals have already condemned him because he stands in their way.

Only look at the important party arrangements dependent upon his removal-an immediste division of "whiskey rings" and all the federal spoils under "Old Ben Wade" among the faithful, the speedy restoration of the outside States on a satisfactory radical

of a radical President, a radical reconstruction of the Supreme Court, and the active employment of all these ways and means in behalf of the election of General Grant and another radical Congress. All these things are at hand with Johnson's removal, and they must all be given up with Johnson's acquittal. Nay, more; a verdict in his favor, in condemning his radical accusers, will break up the republican camp and make room at once for a new national Union party. How absurd, then, to think that justice to Andrew Johnson can possibly weigh down the spoils and plunder dependent upon his removal and the party consequences that will follow his acquittal!

We are still inclined to believe, however, that there are some republican Senators with whom justice is greater than the spoils, and greater than any considerations of party policy or party necessity-some broad-minded statesmen among the time-serving politicians, some independent Senators who look beyond the petty excitements and party objects of the hour to the judgment of impartial history; and we still incline to think that these men will not sacrifice their sense of justice and self-respect to escape the wrath of the radical faction, or to share in the profits of the revolutionary radical game for the Presidential succession. So we await the issue of this trial still with some hope that justice will prevail.

Abyssinia and the British Expedition. Abyssinia, which within the last year or two has acquired such notoriety, is an ancient name and not unknown since a time long before the Christian era. Ethiopia, or as the natives have it, Iterpayawan, seems to have been the more ancient name, although it is abundantly manifest that the Ethiopia of the ancients covered a much larger surface than is covered by the more modern name Abyssinia. It is now generally admitted that the Queen of Sheba, who came to Jerusalem to "admire the wisdom and splendor of Solomon," came from some part of that country which is bordered by the Red Sea in one direction, by Egypt in another and by the Mountains of the Moon in still another. It is notorious that the traditions of the natives connect the famous Queen with their country; but whether the Oucen of Sheba was at the head of the entire people of that vast territory or at the head of only one of its tribes, is a question which is little likely ever to be satisfactorily solved. It is a well known fact that the present Theodorus is a usurper, that he has not in his veins a single drop of the blood of the ancient royal stock, and that the representative of the ancient line now lives in neglect and poverty. It is also well known that the ancient line claimed descent from the questionable offspring of the Queen of Sheba and the wise but "uxorious" King of Israel. If there be no blood relationship between the present monarch and the ancient line, and if the obscure chief of the old line of monarchs be the lineal representative of the offspring of the Queen of Sheba's visit to Jerusalem, then it is manifest that the Emperor is destitute of any claims to such illustrious descent. When, too, it is borne in mind that from an early period it has been the boast of the kings of the East, including under that name the greater part of Asia, that they have sprung from the loins of Solomon, it may well be doubted whether, either in the case of the Emperor Theodorus or in the case of the more ancient but now dethroned line of Abyssinian rulers, there is any more truth in their alleged descent from Solomon and the Queen of Sheba than there would be in the claim were, it set up that they were begotten of a marriage of the sun and moon or of a marriage of earth and water. It is much more likely to be fable than truth, and is perhaps to be accounted for, as in the case of the Eastern monarchs, by the great fame acquired by Solomon in his day and by the subsequent diffusion of a vague and imperfect knowledge of the Hebrew scriptures.

Abyssinia was not unknown to the early Greeks and Romans. To the enterprise of the merchants of Tyre it owes its conversion to Christianity. It is a common opinion that the country embraced Christianity in the days of the Emperor Constantine. This is not, strictly speaking, correct; for it was not until after the first Council of Constantinople-a council which assembled in 381, which condemned the doctrines of Arius and which confirmed the Trinitarian creed-that their conversion took place. The characteristic features of the Abyssinian Church are more easily understood when we bear in mind the views of Christianity which were popular at the date of its origin. Alexandria, in Egypt, was the headquarters of Christianity in the East at this particular juncture. It was through Egypt mainly that Abyssinia received a knowledge of the doctrines of the cross. Abyssinia, therefore, became a branch of that Coptic Church which, amid varying fortune, has had an unbroken history since the days of St. Mark, and whose Patriarch may be seen any day in an obscure nook of the Coptic quarter in Cairo. The Abuna or Bishop of Abvssinia has always received his ordination at the hands of, and been nominally subject to, the Patriarch of Egypt, whose headquarters, formerly at Alexandria, have now been permanently fixed at Cairo. The influence which the Patriarch is known to exercise in Abyssinia has invested him with more importance in the even of Ismail Pacha than was wont to be the case. The Copts are more tenderly cared for by the Viceroy, because Coptic influence, it is hoped, may yet be useful in advancing Egyptian interests among the highlanders of Abyssinia. Our correspondent's letters have enabled us

to form a tolerably accurate notion of the geographical and other features of that country. Indeed, what with the knowledge we have already derived from the explorations of Livingstone, of Beke, of Burton, of Speke and Grant, of Sir Samuel Baker and his heroic lady, it may safely be concluded that when this expedition is ended and the official reports are printed, and when Dr. Livingstone returns, as if from the grave, to tell us how he "passed along the northern end of Lake Nyassa and rounded the southern end of Lake Tanganyika," and solved the mysteries of that wondrous water shed, Africa shall cease, throughout her entire length and breadth, to be the sealed book she has been in all past time, Of Abyssinia, at least, we shall have little further to learn. Judging from what we do know, we must say it in all honesty that, though the

or blown from the cannon's mouth, the conquest and occupation of the country would add but small glory and less wealth to the British crown. The inhabitants are poor and miserable in the extreme. Grass of a poor and sometimes poisonous character, fuel in small quantities, and wretchedly lean cattle are all the supplies which the country has yet offered to the army. The villages are of the meanest possible description, and towns are nowhere. The monarch bimself, according to our correspondent, seems to have relapsed into nomadic life, deeming it at once the most comfortable and the most secure. Sir Samuel Baker does indeed speak of a part of the country which is richer in agricultural wealth; but that part has not yet been reached by the expeditionary forces, and it remains to be seen whether a teeming soil and a moist atmosphere are compatible with European life. That the expedition will accomplish its main object—that of liberating the prisoners (unless they are previously murdered) and of punishing the son of Solomon, and Emperor by the grace of God, there can be no doubt. But how soon or at what cost of life and treasure who can tell? If they are not successful in accomplishing their purpose by a dash the rains will be upon them, the hollows on the high tablelands will become so many lakes, the ravines and mountain passes so many rolling torrents, and from communication with their base of operations on the lower grounds and with the sea they will be effectually cut off, and cut off for months in succession. If the expedition is not crowned with immediate success it will not surprise us to hear of a hasty retreat to the sea. End, however, as this expedition may, whether it be soon or whether it be late, one important result will flow from it-we shall know more of the people, of the resources and of the prospects of that portion of the African Continent. Abyssinia will no longer be an unknown land.

The Prince of Wales in Ireland-The Hope and Necessities of the Nation.

By cable telegrams published in the HERALD yesterday morning we announced the arrival of the Prince and Princess of Wales on the soil of Ireland. We also reported their reception on landing at Kingstown harbor and the enthuslastic greetings with which they were saluted and accompanied on the route from that point to the gates of the Castle of Dublin.

From the same source we have to-day ac counts of the commencement of the grand national ovation with which Ireland intends to honor the future King of Great Britain and testify the admiration and respect which her people entertain for the beauty, accomplishments and character of his bride. The Prince and Princess of Wales are attended by a very noble following, including the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces; the Earl of Shrewsbury, Premier Earl of England and Seneschal of Ireland; the Honorable Mrs. Stonor, a lady belonging to one of the most ancient Catholic families in England, in immediate attendance on the Princess, and others of like high rank and ancient lineage. Taking in his hand the recent vote of the people of England on the Irish Church question, the Prince of Wales stands forth as a royal mediator between the two peoples, so long divided through motives of State policy, and seeks in the most amiable and graceful manner to retain by his side that great and faithful force so happily described by Mr. Roebuck in Parliament as the "right arm of the empire. Dublin Castle will be regarded as a royal palace during its occupation by the Prince and Princess, and a series of fêtes, military, naval and of a socially festive character, will follow the induction of the noble guests within its walls.

Appealed to in their gallantry, chivalry, admiration of kingly and ecclesiastical pageant and hereditary love of justice, the Irish people respond with hearty sincerity to the friendly advance of the English. The ancient nation appeared in its best dress to receive the royal visitors. Here and there amid the decorations of the city of Dublin the green flag of Ireland peeped out near to the red ensign of Britain; but, as it still afraid of the venture, the persons who hoisted it placed by its side in every instance its tried and never failing support, the free and sheltering banner of the American Union, thus assuring the English cavalcade that even if again disappointed the Irish people can rely, as in times past, on one friendly Power which never betrayed them. The most imposing display which will be witnessed in Ireland during the royal visit will

be made at the installation of the Prince of Wales as a Knight of St. Patrick, for, as on the occasion of the decoration of George the Fourth, there will be a public procession from Dublin Castle to St. Patrick's Cathedral, four or five thousand persons awaiting to receive his Royal Highness within its venerable walls. Sir John Davies, English Attorney General of Ireland in 1613, stated his opinion of the inhabitants thus :- "There is no nation of people under the sun that doth love equal and indifferent justice better than the Irish." In this spirit the Irish come forward to-day to meet the Prince of Wales, and the occasion presents one of the most important questions occurring in the progress of the political economy of the world. Will they be disappointed? Since the landing of Strongbow at Waterford, in the year 1170, very few of the personages possessing complete executive power in England have visited Ireland, and the majority of these visits were in object, intent and effect the very opposite of that of the Prince of Wales. Indeed, his Royal Highness will find it difficult to turn around in the country without beholding evidences of military or hierarchical violence and spoliation on one hand and stern resistance on the other. Of the actual or pretended rulers of England Oliver Cromwell, the first visitor, landed in Ireland in 1649, and there, after ravaging Drogheda, Wexford and Waterford, the celebrated troopers of the Protector sustained a signal (their only) defeat. King James the Second reached Ireland from France in 1688. He was followed by King William the Third, from England, who at Londonderry

and the Boyne annihilated the hopes of the

Stuarts, but with heavy loss to the inhabitants

of the kingdom. King George the Fourth

landed in Dublin in 1820, flying from the

memory of his dead wife and the consequences

of the Manchester massacre. His Majesty wore

an enormous bunch of shamrocks pinned in his

hat, and another in his coat; but he had

Castlereagh by his side, who "assassinated"

visit took place a few years since—the first attended with pleasing associations-and now her eldest son, who may in this catalogue be regarded as King, stands on the soil of Ireland, with his young wife on one side and the important vote of the House of Commons on the Church question on the other.

War, rapine, confiscation, religious dissension, the death penalty, transportation and involuntary exile have failed to subdue Ireland, and the Prince meets to-day, after an English rule extending over six hundred and ninetyeight years, in Ireland the embers of a smouldering rebellion and the roads crowded with emigrants flying to the United States-a land which holds in its government the democratic balance of mediation between himself and his future subjects, from which they have received twenty-four millions of pounds sterling in the past twenty-five years, and to which they may have to look in the end for their political future. Next after American democracy ranks the

Princess of Wales as an agent of regeneration for Ireland. During Easter week her Royal Highness will no doubt visit the plain of Clontarf, near Dublin, where King Brian Boroimhe routed her ancestors and countrymen, the Danes, in the year 1014, after a battle which endured from Good Friday to Easter Sunday, when the Irish monarch was slain. The Irish people nourish a tradition to the effect that the Northmen will return and claim the whole island. There is now a splendid moment for its realization. Let Queen Victoria assign the government rule of Ireland to the Princess of Wales, and when her husband ascends the throne of England let his wife be proclaimed Queen of Ireland, saving "existing interests" and inviting a Danish immigration. This may accomplish the desired end and a "Pacata Hibernia" be secured, reversing the assertion of the British writer of Queen Elizabeth's day to the effect that "Satan did not show the island of Ireland to the Saviour to tempt him, as Beelzebub had reserved that country for his own special uses to the end of time.'

Radical Plans for the Future.

The radicals are now committed to a policy of the future from which there is no possibility of receding. The removal of Mr. Johnson being settled on, the programme upon which they are to retain power is arranged in due order. What is this programme and what will be its results? When President Johnson is lost out of sight, sent back to Tennessee, and Old Ben Wade sits in the chair of "the lamented Lincoln" in the White House, the tool rather than the leader of an unscrupulous faction, the radicals must do something to keep up the excitement which impeachment and reconstruction have created, or the party must fall into inanity and the people will begin to canvass, with a calm and criticising judgment, its past infamous policy and conduct. This would never do. It would be dangerous, if not disastrous, to the whole radical fabric. Contemptible as this impeachment business is, it has served for the time to keep the public mind diverted from schemes at the bottom more dangerous to the future of the country, and when it is over it must become necessary to adopt a new policy and raise up a whirlwind of dust to blind the eyes of the people, while the ruin of our republican form of government is being more surely effected by the plotting Jacobins in Congress.

They will represent that in the removal of Johnson the prosperity of the country is secured; that the laws of the United States have been vindicated-the constitution having been legislated out of existence long ago; and they will endeavor to make their party popular by using the national banks and the railroad interests without limit for that purpose. By inflating the currency and flooding the land with paper at the rate of about two hundred millions a year they expect to create an unreal prosperity as flimsy and as treacherous as the crust over volcano. In the elation thus brought about it is expected that the revolutionary plans of the radicals will be covered up, and that the country will be allowed to drift into the Casarian despotism which they are preparing for it. Such is the policy of the future which the radical managers of Congress-with Old Thad Stevens wagging his finger in the front rank-have aid down. But what of the consequences? A terrible day of reckoning will surely come, not only to this revolutionary faction, but to the people who are beguiled into the notion that an inflated currency and a monstrous national bank system and a temporary plethora of paper noney mean national prosperity. The delusion may last for a time, but the people will wake up to find themselves in the midst of a fearful financial revulsion, and perchance without a national credit, without a government and without liberty.

Trouble About the Herald.

Our contemporaries yesterday were seriously concerned in regard to the HERALD. There seemed to be a spontaneous ebullition of interest in regard to us in the columns of the morning journals. This does not surprise us. We have observed that it always happens when the number of our columns filled with advertisements is above fifty. When the HERALD is compelled to issue a quadruple sheet to accommodate its advertising patrons, when it has fifty-two solid columns of advertisements every day, the small fry naturally cannot possess their souls in peace and patience. Poor little fellows, how they snarl! They are troubled about the crowd at the HERALD office, which they say runs off into a cue that goes over the Broadway bridge and around St. Paul's church. Very well, if they want to understand that thronging, eager assemblage, let them look at our fifty and more columns of advertisements, and they will readily see what it all means. Advertisers do not rush to their offices in such numbers, and so we smile at their innocent wonder.

City Politics.

THE RADICAL REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN CLUE. The Republican Presidential Campaign Club called a meeting of its Executive Committee for yesterday, four P. M. At that hour a few aspirants for politica honors put in an appearance at the office of Charles S. Spencer, 84 Franklin street. The proceedings were mainly devoted to the selection of a committee of twenty to proceed to Washington and dedicate the radical headquarters there. This committee, in the language of the radical rabbi, will proceed to Washington at the close of the impeachment trial and remain there until the federal patronage-as far as this city is concerned—is distributed to the needy and deserving, the conservative and democratic vultures driven to other pastures, and Old Ben Wade inprisoners were "berated and Theodorus hanged | the constitution of Ireland. Queen Victoria's stalled "at the other and of the arenne."

AMUSEMENTS.

DICERNS' READINGS.—The bill last evening at Steinway Hall was "David Copperfield" and "Bob Sawyer's Party," with which our readers have atade familiar from our notices of the performance of these pieces by Mr. Dickens when here some weeks ago. There was nothing new in the reading of them last night, aithough they were as good as new from the vivid presentation of the several characters concerned by the father of the several characters concerned by the father of the fashionable world, the tickets to these farewell readings of Mr. Dickens find customers, although the enthusiasm which marked his first course has been softened down; and, of course, parties who have secured tickets "are not going to lose their value on account of April rain." So Mr. Dickens had a good house last night, without being inconveniently crowded, and if his audience appeared to be rather sleepy at times, it was doubtless due as much to that feverish and drowsy atmosphere, the result of bad ventilation, as to any other cause. Some of Mr. Dickens' visitors last evening appeared to be more interested in the sort of book he intends to write when he gets home than they were in Musta Davey or Bob Sawyer, or the trate landiady; but the observation that "a full pocket makes a light heart" seemed to be satisfactory. His admirers say that he will surely give us something more complimentary after his return to "Hold Hingland" than that trumpery "Martin Chuzzlewit," or those loose and slipshod "American Notes;" "but what's the hodds, so long as you're 'appy?" performance of these pieces by Mr. Dickens when

DODWORTH HALL .- Mr. George Vandenhoff, at the ast of his series of readings in Dodworth Hall, yesterday evening, illustrated the tragedy and comedy, the pathos and humor of Charles Dickens by reading "The Old Man's Tale of the Queer Client," "Old Weller on Widows and Other Matters" and "The Great Trial of Bardell vs. Pickwick" in a style and with effectiveness that Dickens himself would admire and might envy. The trial scene, particularly, afforded Mr. Vandenhoff a fine opportunity for showing that an author cannot always read his own productions any better than another person who fully enters into their spirit and is, moreover, an accomplished elocutionist.

Musical and Dramatic Notes.

Lotta is doing better in Cleveland than she did at Pike's. Her benefit at the Academy in the former place on Friday last was a jam as far as the audience was concerned.

Lucille Western plays this week at the Holliday,

Baltimore.
The Troy people are now enjoying the "Black Crook," with the ballet.
Forrest is at the Pittsburg Opera House.
The "Grand Duchess" is holding her brilliant court at the Opera House in Chicago.
William C. Forbes, a well known theatrical manager, died in Brooklyn on Tuesday, April 14, aged sixty-two years.

sixty-two years.

Dan Bryant is playing a round of Irish characters at the Metropolitan Theatre, Buifalo.

Blind Tom's concerts in Battimore are successful.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT CONCERT.

Scenes and Incidents of the Occasion-A Bril-Hant Congregation of Beauty and Fashion. The preparations of several months culminated mong our city belies last evening, as did also the festive season of balls, in the grand reception of the Seventh regiment-an entertainment gotten up for the benefit of the able and accomplished band master of this favorite military organization. The annual remaions of this favorite command have been noted for rich display of costume and the assemblage of the most beautiful women of the metropolis, and for these and other reasons which are equally weightly with the jeanesse dorse of Gotham tickels for these festivals have always been in great demand. On arranging the last of these enjoyable balls, however, the managers very wisely songht means to relieve the occasion of many of the inconveniences which have heretofore been thought inevitable in such grand gatherings. In the first place the number of tickets was limited to the capacity of the house, but even then, lest the dancing floor might be crowded by the curions or by parties of promenaders in bonnets, the order was issued that full dress alone was to be the feature of the bright parterre, and that on no account would this rule be departed from. The result was most happy in assuring comfort and enjoyment where otherwise there would have prevailed a grand crush and vain attempts at impossible Terpsichorean exercise would have wrung the hearts of hair nevotees of the light fantastic.

The preliminary and outward signs of the approaching festivat were fully worthy of its grandear and gave due note of the brilliancy and enjoyment likely to result from the aggregation of so much beauty and richness under such favorable auspices. The Academy was aglow at an early hour in the gioomy night, and the rolling of long lines of carriages giving note of an unusually brilliant gathering. The concert portion of the programme was begun at eight o'clock, so that, during the excitement of the arrivals, the sounds of music poured forth from windows and doorways and added to the life of the outdoor scenes on the occasion. The carriages were ably directed, the impetuous Jehus restrained within the bounds of decoram by the able police force on duty under the direction of Captains Bracket and Cameron and the process of depositing the fair visitors at the grand cutrance. ter of this favorite military organization. The an nual renatons of this favorite command have been

Jehus restrained within the bounds of decoram by the able police force on duty under the direction of Captains Bracket and Cameron and the process of depositing the fair visitors at the grand entrance passed off with even unusual smoothness. About the main entrance, where, across a brilliantly lighted area, the splendidly attired beauties and their attendant cavaliers were trooping in squads, an admiring crowd claug in solid mass, banging on the very edges of the lighted space, but repressed in their anxiety to view the fair spectacle by the storn commands of the police force. There were scores thus content to eatch fiful glances at fair faces and brilliant toflets, viewing in panoramic shape the liant tollets, viewing in panoramic shape the

combination, in which every element of beauty and brightness appeared in one rich mass. The seats in the house were all taken at an early The sears in the house were an taken as a carry hour, and the lobbies were well filled with clusters of ladies and gentlemen in full dress, coquetting, flir-ting and chattering merrily, while the concert wiled away the timewith those who had secured sears within ladies and gentiemen in fail dress, coquetting, filting and chattering merrily, while the concert wiled away the timewith those who had secured seats within the house. No contasion was apparent, the arrangement of the hat rooms being very good, and the attendance in every respect adequate to the necessities of the grand occasion; so that, although the visitors continued to arrive in great numbers, undeterred by the rude breezes, rude followers of the storm which had prevailed out of doors, there was not the slightest inconvenence within. The music was selecte; with rare taste and judgment, comprising many familiar morecute and novel arrangements by Grafulla, whose fine orchestra never erformed better than on this occasion. The dancing, however, was the popular feature of the evening, as it always is on such occasions when fair ladies have fine toliets to display and the social spirit to enjoy the mazy convolutions of teroscionera figures. So it is not wonderful that on the first signal the broad parterre was speedily overspread by the gay tapestry of powdered chevelures and rare combinations of colors in satin, gloss or sitien sheen, and that the spark-like diamonds fared in the gay galop or fluttered like stars in the midst of each evoluting squad that essayed the stately manouvress of the lancers. The rules adopted by the committee at the outset were rigidly observed, and the beneficial result was apparent in the unvaried beauty of the scene and the evident comfort of the dancers. There was no crowding, no crushing of head dresses, no tearing of costly skirts. Although the assemblage was as grand in numbers as in magnificence of toilet, Fashion had abundant room to display herself to full advantage and without the fear of solling her most delicate feathers. Among the distinguished persons present were a number of the Scientway, and quite a number of captains and ieutenants of the Eighth, Twenty-second and Fourth artiliery and other regiments of the National Guard. The gay assemblage, the most brilliant of its

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB RECEPTION.

The Union League Club, a somewhat notorious political organization, which has come into existence since 1860, gave a grand reception last evening ence since 1880, gave a grand reception last evening to their friends and friends' friends, the ladies, at their club house, on the corner of Twenty-sixth street and Madison avenue. The apartments, large and small, private and public, including the theatre, billiard rooms, picture gallery, tenpin alley, cerridors, reception halls and bedrooms, were occupied by the bachelors and grass widowers, who, having paid their greenbacks, were placed on the club's books as members.

Beyond a major general in full military costume, whose name we could not learn, the very gentlemanly "stewards" or "committee men," or whatever else they were pleased to be called, being excessively reticent on the subject of nomenclature, no one present was seen whose deeds will be remembered beyond the decades they may illustrate on earth. But then there might have been very great men there—perfect Brobdingnagians—only they were not seen. The club, perhaps, desired to keep their prize guests to themselves, to secretly worship them as the authors of their good fortune, and so matters moved smoothly, in full dress costume, and exceedingly stiff at that, through the appointed hours of the evening, from nine until midnight, listening to sweet strains—to such music as Theodore Thomas' musicians can discourse.

The ladies were in full evening costume. Those styles which fashion has declared en règle were falthfully reproduced. Here and there in the crush of women, most of whom wore trails of magnificent proportions, an eccentricity in costame might be betweened and we were a the constraints. Beyond a major general in full military costume,

women, most of whom wore trails of magnificent proportions, an eccentricity in costume might be observed, and we were of the opinion that the innovation was an improvement on the accepted style. Very many of the dresses, although what are called "magnificent" and "costly," were ofensive to the critical eye for the reason that the colors were too high, too glaring, too bizarre. Powdered hair was also very much affected by several ladies, who appeared to forget years will bring to the youngest head the inevitable change, and that there is little necessity or pleasure in anticipating it.

The reception closed at twelve o'clock to the satisfaction of all the ladies particularly, who, having their curiosity satisfied, were tired of roaming, without nurnose or object, from room to rooms.

/